while, for I remember meeting him in the national convention in 1876. I know he was a great friend of the late Thomas A. Hendricks." Jeseph Brown of the city clerk's office: am surprised that President Cleveland would appoint a man Chief-justice of whom I never heard. I thought I had some knowledge of every legal man of prominence in the United

Judge Elliott of the Supreme Court did not know anything regarding Mr. Fuller. He had heard of him but was not prepared to speak relative to his qualification for the position to which

he has been appointed.

Senator McLonald thought the appointment of Fuller a good one. He has known him for a number of years and regards him as a fine lawyer, a man of spotless integrity and well quali-fied for the position. While he has never been engaged in any cases of national importance he is looked upon as an able lawyer by all his associates at Chicago. Hop. R. W. Thompson said that he knew

Fuller but nothing of his legal attainments. His impression was that he was a Democrat of more than ordinary vigor and tenacity.

Sketch of Mr. Fuller's Career. CHICAGO, April 30.-The nomination of Melville W. Fuller, of Chicago, as Chief-justice of the United States, is regarded here with upbounded satisfaction by the leading men of both parties. Mr. Fuller is in every respect fitted to fill the high office to which he has been nominated. He was born in Augusta, Me., Feb, 11, 1833; his father was Frederick A. Fuller; his mother Catherine Martin, daughter of Chiefjustice Nathan Weston. Melville W. was fitted for college in Augusta and graduated at Bowdoin in the class of 1853, his classmate being E. Phelps, our minister to England. Mr. Fuller, after leaving college, began the study of the law at Bangor. After attending lect-University, he began to practice his pro-fession in Augusta in 1856. While waiting for clients, he acted as editor of the Age, and won his spors in journalism. Feeling that his true field of work was the law, and realizing that his parive city did not afford that scope for effort of which he stood in need, Mr. Fuller came West and settled in Chicago. Here he did not have to wait long for practice. His ability was speedily recognized and properly rewarded. For thirty years he has enjoyed a lucrative practice, and has won distinction among the foremost at this bar. In 1861 he was elected a member of the State constitutional convention. In 1862, he was chosen to the Legislature, and although a Democrat, running each time in a strong Republican district, he was victorious by large majorities. He was a delegate to the Demoeratic untional conventions of 1864, 1872, 1876, and 1880. In 1860 he was selected by the citizens to deliver the address of welcome to Stephen A. Douglas. In 1858, Mr. Fuller married Calista O. Reynolds. and after her decease, Mary Ellen, daughter of the distinguished banker, William F. Coolbaugh. He has eight daughters. In his practice in the Supreme Court of the United States Mr. Fuller has repeatedly come in contact, both as colleague and as an opponent, with Messrs. Edmunds, Thurman, Hoadly, Ingersoll and other admittedly great lawyers, and has never failed to hold his own against the greatest of them. He is familiar with the decisions of that court and well informed on the history of the country, and especially on constitutional questions. Not content with the vast amount of reading and writing which, of necessity, results from the active practice of his profession, Mr. Fuller does an immense amount of miscellaneous reading and considerable writing by way of recreation. He is an omnivorous reader, and resembles Macaulay in his liking for a good novel, as well as in the swiftness with which he grasps the contents of a book and the tenscity with which his memory clings to it.

Mr. Fuller was dining with some friends at the Iroquois Club when found by an Associated. Press reporter. He had no intimation whatever of the nomination, and was so overcome at the announcement that for some moments he could utter nothing more than an exclamation of surprise. He requested that he be not pressed for an extended interview, saying that he was not in condition to talk on the subject, as the nomination had come so unexpectedly. He, however, stated that he would not decline the nomination.

GEN. JOE JOHNSTON.

How He Became a Contributing Member of the Grand Army.

Washington Special. In reference to his becoming a contributing member of the G. A. R., Gen. Joseph E. Johnston said to-day: "A week or so ago I received a circular letter from a Mr. Frazier, of this Philadelphis post, stating that it was proposed to extead the charitable work of the organization by taking in contributing members. He inclosed a blank form of application, which I filled by inserting the amount of my contribution and signing my name. This I inclosed in a registered letter, for which I hold the return receipt. I have not yet received a direct acknowledgement from the post, though undoubtedly I shall. If I had written an original letter to the post it would not have been so formal. Some years ago steps were taken to establish a confederate home at Richmond, and generous contributions were received from Northern veterans. My contribution is but a slight acknowledgment and reciprocation of these gifts. I have no doubt other ex-confederates will do the same. There was no animosity between Northern and Southern soldiers during the war. I well remember three or four times, when under flage of truce, the opposing ranks rushed together and broke into fraternal groups. I never met a veteran of Sherman's army without pleasure. The ani-mosity against the South was fomented by politicians, not by veterans."

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Indiana and Ohio Towns That Meet the Requirements of Mr. Paddock's Bill. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

WASHINGTON, April 30 .- There is a bill on the calendar of the Senate, introduced by Mr. Paddock, of Nebraska, and favorably recommended from the committee on public buildings and grounds, providing for a building not to exceed in cost \$25,000, for every postoffice the gross receipts from which for the last three years have amounted to \$3,000 annually. There is a prospect that it will pass both houses and become a law at this session, as it is indorsed by the President, the Postmaster-general and the Secretary of the Treasury, and, since every congressional district will receive some postoffice building, the measure bears a local significance to each one who will be called to vote upon it. To-day the Postmaster-general sent to the Senate a list of postoffices which have made returns entitling them to the benefits of the bill. Those of Indiana are as follows: Anderson, Attica, Auburn, Aurora, Bioomington, Bluffton, Brazil. Columbia City, Columbus, Connersville, Crawfordsville, Danville, Decatur, Delphi Elkhart. Evansville (government building), Fort Wayne, Frankfort, Franklin, Goshen, Greencastle, Greensburg, Huntington, Indianarolis (government building), Jefferson-ville, Kendallville, Kokomo, Lafayette, LaPorte, Lawr-needurg, Lebanon, Ligonier, Logansport, Madison, Marion, Michigan City, Mishawaka, Mt. Vernon, Muncie, New Albany, New Castle, Noblesville, Notre Dame, Peru, Plymouth, Port-land, Princeton, Richmond, Rochester, Rush-ville, Seymour, Shelbyville, South Bend, Sulli-van, Terre Haute, Union City, Valparaiso, Vincennes, Wabash, Warsaw, Washington and Winchester.

In Ohio the following cities meet the necessary requirements: Ada, Akron, Alliance, Ashland, Ashtabula, Athens, Barnesville, Bellaire, Bellefontaine, Bellevue, Berea, Bowling Green, Bridgeport, Bryan, Ducyrus, Cadiz, Cambridge, Canton, Cardington, Chillicothe, Circleville, Clyde, Conneaut, Cashocton, Cuyahoga Falls, Dayton, Defiance, Delaware, Delphos, East Liverpool, Eaton, Elyria, Findlay, Fostoria, Freemont, Galion, Gallipolis, Geneva, Greenville, Hamilton, Hillsboro, ton, Jackson, Kent, Ken-ter, Lebanon, Lima, Lo-Mansfield, Marietta, Ma-Greenville, Grafton, Lancaster, rion, Martin's Ferry, Marysville, Massillon, Medina, Miamisburg, Middletown, Mt. Vernon, Napoleon, National Soldiers' Home, Newark, New Lisbon, New Philadelphia, Norwalk, Ober-lin, Oxford, Painesville, Piqua, Pomeroy, Ports-mouth, Ravenna, Solon, Sandusky, Shelby, Sid-ney, Springfield, Steubenville, Tiffin, Troy, Up-per Sandusky, Urbana, Van Wert, Wanakonetta, Warren, Washington Court-house, Wausson, Wellington, Wellaville, West Liberty, Wilmington, Wooster, Xenia, Youngstown and Zanes-

THE STANDARD OIL TRUST.

Mr. Rocksfeller Will Furnish Information-Spat Between Gowan and Scott.

WASHINGTON, April 30 .- Before the House committee on manufactures, to-day, John D-Rockafeller, president of the Standard Oil, Trust, said he would furnish to the committee, at his convenience, the number of barrels of crude oil refined by all the lines connected with or controlled by the Standard Oil Trust in 1887, and a statement of the capacity of all refigeries

secured and controlled by the trust since Jan. 1, 1888. The trust, he said, had not made an attempt to control the production of foreign oil, and no person connected with his company had been appointed consul to a port in the Black The witness said he would furnish to the committee a list of the Standard Oil Trust cortificates issued to the several companies forming the trust, in exchange for the property turned over by them, aggregating \$70,000,000.

C. A. Griscom, of Philadelphia, of the National Transit Company, was next called. He declined to tell who owned the 6 per cent of the

capital of that company, not owned by the Standard trust. John Lleyd, jr., formerly of Philadelphia, and connected with his brother, Malcolm Lleyd, in the oil-refining business, testified that all their crude oil was transported over lines controlled by the Pennsylvania railroad. Rebates on the crude oil received by them amounted to

10 or 15 cents per barrel.

Frank Harriot, of the B. & O. railroad, was called. He was questioned with regard to cer-tain rates made with an oil producer of Mari-etta, O., for shipment to Southern points, and he accounted for their short existence by saying that it was because of complaints made by the Southern lines in relation to unloading and nonpayment of charges. He promised to furnish to the committee the complete correspondence and other information bearing on the subject. At this point Mr. Scott, counsel for the Pennsylvania railroad, raised an objection against the further questioning of witnesses by counsel employed by the committee. He held that the committee had no authority to employ counsel without the saction of Congress. It was not proper for the committee to employ Mr. Gowan, the acting counsel for the committee, whom he believed to be the counsel for the Tide-water Pipe-line Company, which is in a pool with the Standard Oil Trust

Mr. Gowan retorted that any statement Mr. Scott might make to the effect that he was in a position which made it improper for him to act as counsel for the committee was absolutely and totally false. He had acted with the Tidewater Line Company, but only for the purpose of preventing its absorption by the Standard

The committee overruled Mr. Scott's objec-Mr. Scott stated that he would instruct the employees of the Pennsylvania railroad in answering the questions put to them. He only instated that the committee had not power to question witnesses by counsel. The chairman also stated that the committee

had decided not to compel witnesses to answer questions regarding the individual holding of trust certificates issued by the Standard company, or those questions calling for a disclosure of the names of the outside holders of shares of the stock of those companies belonging only in part to the Standard Oil Trust. G. M. Taylor, of Philadelphia, auditor of the Pennsylvania railroad, said that so far as he knew there was no difference in rates to d ent persons on crude and refined oil now.

road, testified to the same effect. Adjourned. THE SUPREME COURT.

J. S. Wilson, general traffic manager of the

Judgment of the Lower Courts in the California Tax Cases Affirmed.

WASHINGTON, April 20.-The United States Supreme Cours to-day rendered an opinion in the cases of the people of the State of California vs. the Central Pacific railroad, the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and the California Pacific Railroad Company. The cases are commonly known by the name of the California tax cases, and have excited interest not only in California, but in financial circles in the East. The suits were brought by the State of California to recover the State and county taxes levied on the railroads, franchises and rolling stock of the several companies, as assessed by the State Board of Equalization, and do not involve the assessments made by the county boards, nor assessments on the lands of the companies, the taxes on which were duly paid. The companies also tendered and paid 60 per cent. (in one case 50 per cent.) of the taxes sued for, without prejudice to either side as to the remainder. The defenses set up in the present suits were much the same as in the similar suits decided two years ago. They were, first, an alleged discrimination against the company, contrary to the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution, in disallowing a deduction for mortgages which is allowed to all other citizens; second, that the assessments included property which, by the State Constitution, the State Board of Equalization had no right to assess, but which was assessable and actually assessments in some of the cases included franchises granted to the companies by Congress; such as that of constructing railroads in the United States Territories as well as in the State. The Circuit Court found these defenses to true in point of fact, and

Supreme Court, without expressany opinion on the first ground of defense based on the fourteenth amendment, sustains the other grounds and affirms the judgments of the Circuit Court. The decision conforms to the former decision to the court, made two years ago in reference to similar taxes on some of the same roads, the only new point being the illegality of taxing franchises granted to the companies by Congress. The judgments of the Circuit Court in all cases are affirmed.

Justice Miller dissented. An opinion was also rendered in the case of the United States, appellant, vs. Charles W. Beebe et al.; appeal from Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern district of Arkansas. This is a suit in equity, brought by the Attorney-general on behalf of the United States, to set aside and cancel certain patents issued in behalf of Rosswell Beebe, in 1838 and '39, for about 480 acres of land upon which the city of Little Rock, Ark., is partly built. The court sustains the judgment of the court below dismissing the case.

MINOR MATTERS.

A Call for Legislation That Will Check the Tide of Undestrable Immigrants.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, April 30. - In view of the statistics given out at the Treasury Department two or three days ago showing the immigration into the United States during the past year compared to that of the previous year, a good deal of talk has been renewed by men in Congress about the necessity of some kind of laws restricting the inpour of foreigners into our country. During the nine months ending March 31, 1887, 260,961 immigrants arrived at the various ports in the United States, and for the same period in 1888 the number was increased to 295,230. The largest part of these come from Great Britain and Ireland, there being 55.422 from those countries in the last nine months. Nearly every country on the globe, outside the oriental and occidental, contributed to this volume of foreigners. The national legislators say that up to a year or two ago the United States was very glad to welcome immigrants, because she had a large public domain which she was glad to have settled and improved, but that since then nearly all of the desirable agricultural lands have been taken, and there are none left for our own native people, and since there has, of late years, been a good deal of political trouble from the foreign elements arriving, there is no necessity for offering the inducements that have been a standing prize for foreigners to come here. Almost every man in Congress is free to say that there should be some kind of legislation on the subject, so as to at least curtail the inflow of those who are not known to be of the character desired as permapent citizens, yet it is such a delicate question that each one hesitates to take the mitiative. The time has about arrived, they all agree, when some one must move in the matter, and undoubtedly there will be some radical propositions offered when the Fifty-first Congress meets,

Indiana Pensions. Pensions have been granted the following-

a year from next December. named Indianians: R. Justice (deceased), Worthington; E. O. Dickinson, Ridgeville; J. Bauman, Jeffersonville; W. M. Goodpasture, Rush Creek Vatley; D. W. Curry, Cory; J. D. Murphy, Snoddy's Mills; J. Fillinger, Colestine; J. M. Summerville, Brazil; A. B. Harryman, Moore's Hill; A. H. Kelly Richmond: P. Barret, Terre Haute; J. W. Rol-lins, Danville; B. F. Jordan, Troy; B. F. Hinds, New Lancaster; J. Craig, Auburn; A. Baylies, Rockport: M. Gaskins, Ellettsville: J. Ham, Alfordsville: J. Dimmett, Folsomville: C. J. Seldomridge, Muncie: J. B. Gilbert, Richmond; I. L. Smith, Evansville; W. McFee, Shoals; T. Sloo, Vincennes; W. M. White, Portland; L. Clark. Mount Liberty; G. W. Matson, Ellettswille; J. Cable, Spencer; A. C. Beeson, Winchester; T. Morton, Madison; J. D. Graham, Wheatfield; J. Cook, Columbus; widow of C. Smith, Yeddo; mother of R. Stack. Lawrence-burg; father of B. F. Connor, Valparaiso.

General Notes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

WASHINGTON, April 30.-A marriage license was to-day issued for Edward J. Wood and Ella Eckell, of Terre Haute.

Ex-Gov. Chas. Foster, of Fostoria, O., is in Lieut W. P. Ray, U. S. N., has been ordered lates the kidneys and liver. Take Hood's from the Juniata to the naval hospital, Asiatic saparilla this season. Sold by druggists.

station, Yokohama, Japan. Lieutenant Ray is Hannah E. Jackson, of New Albany; Wm. H. Warner, of Crothersville; Geo. W. McBride, of Cloverland; Thomas R. Cobb, of Vincennes, and Phomas B and Wm. L. Bayatt, of Brownstown. Ind., were to-day admitted to practice before the

Interior Department The house committee on public lands has rebill relating to the public land strip, and has stricken out its smendment attaching the strip to New Mexico. The effect is to leave in force the Senate provision attaching the strip to Kan-

A favorable report was to-day made to the Senate from the committee on public buildings and grounds on the bill which recently passed the House, appropriating \$125,000 to buy additional grounds adjoining, to be occupied by the postoffice building at Indianapolis. There is now no doubt of the final passage of the bill.

M. A. O. Packard and Charles P. Drummond, of Plymouth, two well-known citizens of that

place, are at the Ebbitt. Representative Burrows, of Michigan, to-day introduced into the House a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to place on the pension rolls, upon application, the names of surviving honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served at least ninety days in the late war, the rate of pension to be I sent per month for each day's actual service. Provision is made in the bill for the employment of 1,500 additional clerks in the pension bureau and the office of

POLITICAL NEWS.

the Adjutant-general for bringing up the rolls.

Senator Ingalis's Constituents Extend Congratulation and Indorsement in Advance. IoLA, Kan., April 30. -At the Republican convention, held here to-day, the following resolution was adopted, with three cheers;

Reposing unbounded confidence in the courage, brain and sharp tongue of our senior Senator, we hereby congratulate him upon the complete and scathing re-joinder to the Senator from Indiana, which he will make to-morrow at 2 o'clock P. M., when he submits a few remarks upon the motion to refer the President's message, and, with a confidence that has never been misplaced, indorse his sentiments in advance.

Union Labor Party. Sr. Louis, Mo., April 30.-The Union Labor party of the Fifth congressional district of Texas have elected F. R. Lams, of Montague county, and Colonel Shook, of Grayson county, as delegates to the Cincinnati convention.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 30. - The Union Labor State convention met here to-day. About forty delegates were present, representing twenty-five counties. Isaac McCracken presided, and R. B. Carles and C. B. Cunningham were elected delegatos-at-large to the national convention to meet May 15. Reprecongressional districts sentatives from were authorized to select district delegates. After nominating C. M. Norwood, of Nevada county, for Governor; O. B. Poyner, of Johnson county, for Secretary of State, and F. W. Bird, of Union county, for Auditor, the convention decided to postpone other nominations till to-

Delegates to Chicago. CINCINNATI, April 30.-The Republicans of the Sixth Kentucky congressional district were in session at Covington to select delegates to Chicago and the State convention. The followof Kenton county, and Dr. John F. Wilson, of Grant county. The resolutions adopted affirm the Chicago platform of 1884, favor protective tariff, approve the Blair educational bill and condemn the Democrats for voting against the direct-tax bill.

A resolution was also adopted that John Sher-man was particularly well fitted to be the next President of the United States, and that the delegates to the Sixth district are expected to vote for him. The convention indorsed Hon. W. O. Bradley and Hon. W. Hamilton for delegates-at-large.

Lincoln League at Union City. special to the Indianapolis Journa.

Union City, Ind., April 30.-At a meeting held in this city the Republicans organized a Lincoln League, with S. R. Bell as president; George Patchel, of the Times, recording secretary; W. S. Ensign, of the Eagle, corresponding secretary; Finley Ruby, treasurer; F. Bowen, Chas. Cadwalader, R. B. Castle and Joel Roe, executive committee; delegates to Indianapolis: Theo Shockney, Chas. Cadwalader, T. Bowen, J. B. Ross and S. Reeves.

Vermillion County Republicans, Special to the Indianapolis Journas-

NEWPORT, Ind., April 30.-The Republicans of this county met here on Saturday to nominate a county ticket. After twenty-eight balots Wm. Hamilton was nominated for auditor; William Hood for treasurer, and Wm. Rheuby for sheriff. It was the largest political meet-ing ever held here, and was followed by a meeting of the Lincoln League.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1. For Indiana and Illinois-Generally fair weather; warmer, preceded in southeast portions by cooler light to fresh variable winds. For Ohio-Light local rains, followed by fair weather; colder light to fresh westerly winds, becoming variable.

For Lower Michigan-Light local rains and snow, followed by fair weather, a slight fall, followed by rising temperature; light to fresh northerly winds, becoming variable.

Local Weather Report. INDIANAPOLIS, April 30, 1888.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	R. H.	Wind	Weather	Prec.
7 A. M 2 P. M 9 P. M	29.87 29.88 29.96	55 54 46	76	N'wst	Threat'g Cloudy. Cloudy.	0.14
Maximum ter: 45. Following tion of ten	is a co	mpara	tive st	atemen	t of the	condi-

Tem. Precip Normal.... Mean.... Total excess or deficiency since Apr. 1 Total excess or deficiency stace Jan. 1-373

General Observations. WASHINGTON, April 30, 9 p. M.

Stations.	Bar.	Ther	Wind.	Pr.	Weather
New York city	. 29.72	56	East.	-	Fair.
Philadelphia, Pa		68	South		Hazv.
Washington City	. 29.70	74	South		Clear.
Charleston, S. C	. 29.98	70	Swest		Clear.
San Antonia, Tex.	. 30.12	62	S'east		Clear.
Jacksonville, Fla	. 30,62	74	South		Clear.
Atlanta, Ga	. 29.96	66	West.	T	Fair.
Pensacola, Fla			Swest		Clear.
Titusville, Fla		68	S'east		Clear.
Montgomery, Ala.	. 29.98	70	N wst		Cloudy.
Vicksburg, Miss		20	North		Clear.
New Orleans, La.		60	N'wat	*** *	Clear.
Shreveport, La		54	N'wst N'wst		Clear.
Fort Smith, Ark Little Rock, Ark		50	West.	*****	Clear,
Galveston Tex	30.08	88	North	****	Clear.
Galveston, Tex Palestine, Tex	30.03	60	North	****	Close.
Brownsville, Tex	3070	66	East.	*****	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn	30.04	56	N'wst		Clear.
Nashville, Tenn		58	N'wst	T	Fair.
Louisville, Kv	The Real Property lives the		West		Cloudy.
Indianapolis, Ind		46	N'wst	1	Cloudy.
Cincinnati, O	. 29,99	56	N'wst	.01	Cloudy.
Pittsburg. Pa		62	South	.02	Pair.
Boise, I. T	. 29.64	56	East.	.06	Rain.
Oswego, N. Y	. 29.52	38	North	.06	Rain.
Calgary, N. W. T.	29.72	46	South	.04	Cloudy. Rain.
Calgary, N. W. T.	29.90	40	N'wst	.02	Rain.
Prince Arthur's L	g 30,20	2.09	Caim.		Ciear.
Chicago, Ill.	30,00	36	N wat	.02	Cloudy.
Milwaukee, Wis	30.04	32	North	.46	Cloudy.
Dulath, Minn	30,20	30	Neast		Clear.
St. Paul, Minn	30,12	40	Swest		Clear.
La Crosse, Wis	30,17	1 38	Neast	7	Clande.
Davenport, Ia	3000	40	North	****	Cloudy.
Des Moines, Ia	30,10		North	****	Cloudy.
Concordia, Kan	30.00		III CONTRACT		10.75
Keokuk, la	20.00	5.0	North	1	Rain. Cloudy.
Cairo, Ill	200	40	West.		Cloudy.
Springfield, Ill St. Louis, Mo	20.0		West.	.02	Rain.
Springfield, Mo	3010	10	Name	.01	Clear.
Leavenworth, Kan		44	North		Clear.
Omaha, Neb	30.1	4.0	Calm	1	Cloudy.
Valentine, Neb	29.80	5 52	East.		Clear.
Yankton, D. T	30.06		S'east	No.	Clear.
Mooretead, Minn.		40	Sonst		Clear.
Ft. McKinney, W.	T 29.90	48	West.		. Cloudy.
Bismarck, D. T	29.94	50	East.		. Cloudy.
Bismarck, D. T Fort Buford, D. T	29.70	5 52	East.		. Cloudy.
Assinaboine, M T.	29.78	54	Neast		. Clear.
Fort Custer, M. T.	29.74	60	Swest		. Cloudy.
Qu'Apelle, N. W		46	Calm.		Clondy.
Cheyenne, Wy. T.	[29.8]	5.	North	.02	Cloudy
North Platte, Neb		5	S cast		. Clear.
Denver, Col	20.7		South	****	. Fair.
W. Las Animas, C		6:	Seast		Clear.
Dodge City, Kan.			Seast		. Clear.
Fort Elliott, Tex.		25	South	****	· lear.
Fort Sill, I. T	30.0	1 28	o east		. Clear.
Fort Davis, Tex		64	Seast	***	· Clear.
El Paso, Tex	39.60		aim.		Clear.
Salt Lake City. U.	1 23.0	- 04	o cas		. Cloudy.
Santa Fe, N. M	29.90	34	Last.		. Clear.

Montrose, Col 29.76 58 S'east Fair. T-Traces of precipitation.

A good appetite is essential to good health and loss of appetite indicates something wrong Hood's Sarsaparilla greates and sharpens the appetite, assists the digestive organs and regulates the kidneys and liver. Take Hood's Sar-

THE EDGAR THOMSON STRIKE

The Move for an Adjustment of the Difficulty Takes Practicable Shape,

And a Speedy Settlement Is Among the Probabilities-Grand Master Sargent on the Burlington Strike-Other Labor News.

PITTSBURG, April 30.-The resumption of the rail and blooming departments of the Edgar Thomson steel-works did not take place this morning, as proposed by the company. The fires were started and the machinery in the rail mill was running, but no attempt was made to make rails. General Superintendent Jones stated that the mills were not quite ready to resume, but that operations would begin this afternoon. The strikers claim that the real reason for not starting was the scarcity of skilled workmen, and that the company will not be able to resume without their aid. This is denied by Mr. Jones, who asserts that he has enough men to run one turn in all departments. The imported Hungarians are arriving on nearly every train. The strikers are not interfering with them, however, and everything is quiet. A movement is on foot among the strikers for settlement of the strike in an amicable manner. A committee called on General Superintendent Jones this afternoon, and informed him that they would accept a reduction in wages if the twelve-hour system was waived and the iron-clad agreement abrogated. It is understood that Captain Jones replied that he was not empowered to make any concessions, but intimated that if the men would return to work when called upon to de so, tomorrow or next day, they would be given their old places at the wages offered, and that, perhaps, the iron-clad would be done away with. The Knights have called another meeting for to-morrow, when the reply of Captain Jones will be considered. It is thought that the men will vote to return to work, as the master workman said to-night that the meeting would result in some good news for the papers. A prominent Knight of Labor stated this evening that it was probable a settlement would be reached. Said he: "Our men meant to preserve the eight-hour system of working, but will accept a reduction in wages, a little more, perhaps, than Carnegie first demanded."

CHICAGO, April 30 .- F. P. Sargent, grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, arrived at the Grand Pacific to-day and will be joined to morrow by Chief Arthur, of the engineers, in preparing, with their advisor, Alexander Sullivan, for the Burlington strike inquiry by the Interstate-commerce Commission, which is to begin here on Saturday. Mr. Sargent expressed himself vigorously this afternoon on the outlook, referring bitterly to General Manager Stone, of the Burlington. Mr. Sargent said: "We will prove by undubitable evidence that the Bur lington road is not manned by efficient men; that the trains are not making schedule time; that the road is not performing the office of a common carrier, and that it does not now have more than 30 per cent. of its former passenger and freight business. We have three men traveling over the road getting new testimony. We will show that our friend, Paul Morton, has been misrepresenting the condition of things on the road. They have probably been misrepresented to the stockholders as well as to the public. In this connection wish to say it is the stubbornness of Mr. Henry B. Stone, general manager of the 'Q,' that con-tinues this fight. The strike would never have occurred had it not been for him. He's too proud to surrender. Before this strike began be told President Perkins and the directors that 40 per cent. of the men would not go out; that they would stick by the road. When he found he was mistaken he asserted that in a few days he would have the place of every striker filled. How miserably he has failed! He has ruined the traffic of a splendid railroad system, and, having lost in a desperate game, he will not yield. The road is not paying xpenses. When the directors of the Burlington hold their meeting in this city, on the 17th, we may possibly hear of a change of policy."

Sargent Talks About the Burlington Strike.

St. Louis Browers and Their Employes. Sr. Louis, April 30.-The Brewers' Union presented the contract prepared by them yesterday to the boss brewers this morning, and asked President Wainright and Secretary Stock to sign it. The contract is the same as that of last year, with a few exceptions, which virtually increases the average wages \$9 per month. The brewers refused to sign, and announced that they would sign no contract with the organization, but would make arrangements with individuals. The men say they are determined to exact a contract. The old contract expires to-morrow, and developments are expected. However, the men say there will be no strike, and the bossessay there will be no lockout.

A Nine-Hour Strike.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 30 .- The bricklayers and Masons of this city struck work to day because of a refusal by contractors to accede to their demands for nine hours a day. The strikers are backed by the International Union and have the moral support of the Knights of Labor of this city.

Labor and Industrial Notes. Philadelphia Record.

St. Paul, Neb., Knights, have elected a councilman, school director and a police judge, and the Willow Spring (Mo.) Knights have elected the Mayor and an alderman. Kansas City (Mo.) Carpenters want a pine-

hour day and 30 cents an hour. The union has over 700 men. Last year wages were 20 and 25 cents an hour for a ten-hour day.

The mule-drivers in the Limetown Bend mines are to receive \$2.25 a day while the 79cent basis shall be in operation, and \$2.11 when the 74-cent scale shall have begun. Eight hundred and thirty-five mine cars were

hoisted in a day recently in the Central mine at Hyde Park, Scranton, which is 400 feet deep. This record has perhaps never been beaten. The Operative Plasterers' Union, of New York city, has made the initiation fee \$50 for plasterers who come from England and other places and who return at the end of the season. Glass that contains phosphorus and borax has been obtained by a new process in Sweden. The admirers of this new glass claim that it is of a finer quality than any glass hitherto pro-

Last year's new street railway mileage in the United States was about 1,200 miles, and this year's will reach 1,100 miles. The Street Railway Journal has estimated the cost of this year's building at \$9,738,000.

Seven hundred miles of railroad have been laid in South America under the direction of the government, and 700 miles more are projected. The rails are bought in England, and cost about \$25 a ton delivered. Stone-cutters in Omaha, Neb.; Topeka, Kan.; Denver, Col.; Little Rock, Ark., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; get \$4 a day. Kansas City

(Mo.) stone-cutters, who were paid \$3.50 last year, have struck for \$4 a day. The capacity of the salt vein discovered in Kansas will soon be over 5,000 barrels a day. The salt is claimed to be the best in the country. The vein is 300 feet thick. One Hutchinson

company has begun with a production of 600 barrels a day. The movement toward dairying in Dakota is said to be phenemenal. Reports of the organization of creameries, and here and there a cheese factory, come from all quarters. Minnesota, also, is rapidly becoming a great and pros-

perous dairy State. The Florida Times-Union says: "The strikes and struggles and conflicts and lockouts that mark the disorganization of society in the North and West are almost unheard of in the South, and the reason is that labor here is satisfied, on the whole, with its condition

The trouble between the brick-layers and masons of Hamilton, Can. has been settled by an agreement to work at 33; cents an hour, with a non-union or union boss, to be the choice of the employer. The earpenters get \$2.25 a day. Hod-carriers are to receive 184 cents an hour for a seventy-pound load.

A New York dealer says that 20,000,000 pounds of rubber come to this country every year from Borneo, Africa, and Para, South America. The sap from which the rubber is made is obtained by boring a hole in the tree. A process which lasts from one to four months is gone through with before the rubber is marketable. The Minneapolis (Minn.) sewing girls who

struck were receiving 34, 5 and 8 cents for shirts; 9 and 8 cents for jeans trousers; 15 cents for three-atiteb jeans trousers; cassimere trousers, 14 | told later on when it becomes evident whom the cents: engineers jackets, 6 cents; California over- administration will back for the vice-presi-

double-seam over alls, 90 cents a dozen. The average pay of 160 of the girls was \$4.51 a

Most of the industries of Germany are in operation on Sunday. In some factories the workmen when they become too old to work receive full pay, and in others half pay, the rest of their lives. In some factories the employes are insured for \$500 and \$250. Savings banks are also connected with many industries.

It has been claimed that the two whales which were brought from Australia in 1873 at the instance of, James Wickham, of England and placed in the Great Salt Lake, Utah, have grown from thirty-five feet to about sixty feet in length, and have a progeny of several hun-dred which follow them. About twenty tons of oil comes from a good sized whale.

Among the new industries are a cheese factory at Leon, Ia.; creamery at Ludlow, Vt.; creamery at Lake City. Ia.; pulo-mills at Holyoke, Monroe and Deerfield, Mass.; canning factory, Washington, Kan.; watch factory, Indianola, Neb.; stove foundry, Barrie, Ont., and a 100,000 bushel grain elevator at Fort Dodge, In The Riverside cotton-mill at Danville, Va., will double its capacity.

A Minneapolis (Minn.) man has invented a machine for digging trenches for sewer and gas mains. The apparatus is fifty feet long, but can be made longer. On the front of the machine a four horse power engine runs two knives, which do the digging. In the rear another engine, which furnishes the power for the apparatus, carries the dirt to that part of the machine and drops it into the portion of the trench in which the pipe meanwhile has been laid. The trench may be of any reasonable width. Six men attend the monster. It has been claimed that 1,200 yards of pipe can be laid in a day by this machine.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Another Renegade Republican Democrat. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

We notice in your editorial of 27th you mention Gray, Matson and Myers as renegade Republicans. What's the matter with Charles Munson, who was a red-bot Republican only a a few years ago-just before he was elected sheriff of Allen county! Don't let any of them PORTLAND, Ind., April 30. REPUBLICAN.

Mr. McGinnis and the Butter.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal. Mr. McGinnis, who was so fortunately and oportunely informed that Sullivan's stuff found at the Hospital for the Insane was not oleomargarine, has fixed a worse infamy upon Sullivan, Harrison & Co. Any outter-mixer will tell you that choice creamery butter-not! good country roll (now worth 12 cents wholesale)-does not have to be heated, mixed or colored; but that | it weighing several hundred pounds were found 'poor roll" and "butter grease," worth 8 cents, does require heating, mixing and coloring. And this is the kind of stuff put off on the hospital. Good oleomargarine is worth just twice as much. You can calculate about the net profit to the

Porter for Governor.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: The State convention is now at hand, and the Republican party cannot afford to make any mistakes this year. If the State convention shall act wisely they will nominate the Hon. Albert Gallatin Porter for Governor by acclamation, and the Hon. R. S. Robertson for Lieutenant-governor. Whilst Mr. Porter is not seeking the office or caring for it in any way, he will not refuse to again lead the great party to victory in November next. He need only serve D. W. Voorhees's seat in two time the United States Senate becomes vacant. Then Mr. Porter can be elected to the Senate and Mr. Robertson can assume the duties of Governor. This plan is safe, sure and expedient, and there will be no doubt about Indiana this fall. Mr. Butler is a good man, but be can wait until another time. The people of Indiana want Porter for Governor this year. With General Harrison for President and Porter for Governor. Indiana will not give less than 10,000 majority for the Republican ticket. If anyone knows of a better or sufer ticket than the above, let him

The Proposed Fremont Reunion at Danville To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: The Hendricks county Fremont Club met here Saturday and organized by electing Charles W. Stewart president and the undersigned secretary. It was agreed that a reunion of the men who voted for John C. Fremont for President in 1856 be held at Danville, Ind., June 28, 1888, to which the following persons and classes will be invited: John C. Fremont and his wife, all the delegates who attended the first Repuball the Fremont electors of that year, all the men who spoke for Fremont in the campaign, all the women who then as girls marched in Republican procession or assisted in decorating on

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.

political occasions, all the men and women who sang in glee clubs. The speeches on the occasion will be made by men who spoke in 1856; and a committee was appointed to select speakers and arrange the pro gramme. A committee of sixteen was appointed to see that every man in Hendricks county who voted for Framont be present at the reunion June 28, and it is intended that a register shall be made of the names of such, with age, previous and present politics, residence then and now, the same to be kept for the historian of the future who may want to write the history of

the grand old party. The Tippecanoe Club of Indianapolis, and all who voted for Wm. H. Harrison in 1840 will be specially invited, will occupy front seats and be given the freedom and hospitalities of the

Conspicuous among the speakers who in their youth championed the cause of freedom and the unity of our national government were the following, from whom the orators will be chosen: Harrison, Gresham, Cumback, Butler, Coburn, Wm. Wallace, J. W. Ray, Levi Ritter, Thos. M. Browne, P. S. Kennedy, M. D. White, Over-street, Oyler, Thos. H. Nelson, Wm. R. Har-rison, Thos. N. Rice, B. F. Claypool. A committee on music was appointed, and the campaign songs of 1856 will be sung at the reunion. Everybody is invited and it is expected that we will have the grandest meeting ever held in the L. M. CAMPBELL, DANVILLE, Ind., April 30.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Dr. Chas. E. Simmons, who attended the late Samuel J. Tilden during his illness, has brought suit against the Tilden estate for \$140,-000 for professional services.

Wm. Stapleton, melter at the United States assay office at Denver, has forwarded his resignation to President Cleveland. Mr. Stapleton resigns to accept the managing editorship of the Denver Republican, recently made vacant by the death of C. F. R. Hayward. Maddened by the action of his wife in persist-

ing in remaining away from home and carousing in the place of a business rival, Jacob Zinsser, the proprietor of a saloon on the Madisonville pike, near Cincinnati, blew his brains out with a shoteun, dying almost instantly. Mrs. Emma West Phillips, aged twenty-six,

whose parents live in Chicago, committed suicide in New York, last night, by hanging. She had been melancholy for some time. Her husband is a newspaper man. She left a letter to him saying she was not a fit wife for him on account of his superior intellectual and social qualities. She had attempted suicide before.

Willie Switzer, aged twelve, was shot and fatally wounded, at Defiance, O., yesterday, by Rug Frame, aged eighteen. Frame was shooting at a mark and young Switzer lay on the ground near him. "Lie still," said Frame, "and see how close I can come to your head." He pulled the trigger and young Switzer attempted to get up. The bullet struck him in the right side, piercing the lung. Frame is in jail.

Looking Up His Record. Indianapolis Letter in Cincinnati Enquirer, President Cleveland several months ago made

a thorough investigation regarding this trouble between Mr. McDonald and Gevernor Gray. The investigation was made by a gentleman who stands very close to the President, and who spent several weeks in the State sizing up the situation. It is understood that President Cleveland will make his own selection as to the candidate for Vice-president. This is a general concession to second-term presidential candidates. If it is not conceded outright the influences brought to bear by one handling the reins of government and its patronage are sufficient to bring about the desired result. It is known that at one time the President feit rather kindly toward the Governor, and par-ticularly had great respect for his aggressiveness and his abilities as an organizer. This became known to the friends of Senator McDonald and the opposition to Gray from that source soon reached the ears of the President. The investigation, referred to above, followed. The gentleman from Washington inquired into every

phase of the trouble and also visited Union City,

Governor Gray's home, where it had been said the Governor at one time belonged to a Know-

nothing society. Then he returned to Washington. Just what effect the report had can be

A FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION

Frightful Accident Yesterday at the Caldwell Tile-Mill at Rushville.

William Caldwell and Norman Conde Killed.

and Joseph Lakin Fataily Injured-Several Other Persons Flightly Hurt.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. RUSHVILLE, Ind., April 30. - One of the most shocking and distressing fatalities that was ever

chronicled among the unfortunate events of Rush county happened at the tile -mill of William Caldwell, in the northeast part of this city, this morning. The boiler in the mill exploded at 8 o'clock, inflicting such injuries upon William Caldwell and Norman Conde that death resulted to the former at 10:30 and to the latter at 11:30 A. M. Joseph Wolfe, Allen Lakin, Jordan Calmes (colored), and Lou Pea were also seriously injured. Joseph Lakin, an employe of the mill, received injuries that are expected to prove fatal. The wounded men were taken to the house of a near neighbor. Caldwell, when found, was lying a considerable distance from the original position of the boiler, with his limbs broken, cooked with the boiling water, brain oozing from his fractured skull, and injured internally. His clothes were badly torn. Norman Conde was found close to the point of the explosion, almost buried from sight. The back part of his head had been torn off and the brain was cozing from the wound. Joseph Lakin's skull was fractured and he was also injured internally. He resided within a square of the mill, and after the explosion walked to his home, using a fence for support as he staggered along. He now hee at the point of death. Joseph Calme's skull was slightly fractured, but he will recover. Joseph Wolfe reseived flesh wounds, but is not seriously hurt. Allen Lakin was horribly bruised about the face. His lower jaw bone was broken and all his teeth knocked out. It is thought, though, that he is not fatally hurt. Lon Pea and his little son were but slightly injured.

The boiler was a very large one, and parts of in the surrounding fields many yards away. Bricks, tiles and smaller pieces of the boiles were hurled high into the air. The part of the building in which the boiler was located was torn to pieces and completely wrecked. The mill had not been in operation since last fall, and the cause of the explosion is attributed to the fact that, it being idle so long, the boiler had rusted, and from this defect resulted the accident.

All these injured were employes of the mill, with the exception of Mr. Conde. He was passing by, and had stopped to see the men start the

machinery.

William Caldwell was formerly marshal of this city. He has figured in several business intercity. ests of Rushville, and was considered one of the city's valuable and most esteemed citizens. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias, and also of the Royal Arcanum. In the latter organzation he carried a life insurance for \$3,000. He eaves a widow and three children. Norman Conde was a prominent Democrat,

was deputy auditor at the time of Alexander Posey's oministration of that office in this couny. He was also, for a short time, steward of the soldiers' Orohans' Home at Knightstown, but resigned. He served through the late war. He eaves a widow and two children.

and was well known throughout the State. He

The factories of the city shut down just after the explosion, in order that the employee might end any assistance necessary. Funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon.

pecial to the Indianapolis Journal

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 30. - Albert F. Bohrer,

city treasurer of Cincinnati, who has been at the residence of his father, in this city, for about ten days, died this forenoon. He was aged about thirty-eight years. COLUMBUS, O., April 30 .- A. A. Stewart, of

this city, one of the most prominent temperance workers of the State, and well known all over the country for activity in the cause of prohibition died at Norwalk last night aged seven-

ELKHART, Ind., April 30.—Mrs. Rosalie Beebe, widow of Judge Beebe, died here last night, aged ninety-nine years and six months. She came here with her husband, in 1831, and was very prominently identified with the history of this ection. She was quite an artist, and up to very recently found great satisfaction in painting

Steamship News. NEW YORK, April 30.-Arrived: Spain, from BALTIMORE, April 30.-Arrived: Minnesota.

from London. PHILADELPHIA, April 30 .- Arrived: British Prince, from Liverpool. SOUTHAMPTON, April 30 .- Arrived: Eider.

from New York, for Bremen.

GLASGOW, April 30.-Arrived: State of Indiana, from New York; Carthagenian, from Bos-QUEENSTOWN, April 30. - Arrived: Baltic. City of Chicago, Lake Superior, from New York;

Lord Gough, from Philadelphia; Virginian, Cephalonia, from Baton, the last named with Hon. James Russell Lowell on board

Booth's Gift to the Players' Club. New York, April 30.—The Players' Club, which was recently organized by Augustin Daly, Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett, A. M. Palmer and others, will begin its career under peculiarly pleasing circustances. Edwin Booth, who has been elected its first president, has offered to present it with a club house in Gramercy Park. and its complete furnishing for the use of the players now in this city. When the building has been suitably arranged in accordance with Mr. Booth's plans it will be one of the most elegant and comfortable club-houses in this or any other city, and the "players" will take possession with a fee simple to the property. Mr. Booth has announced his intention of presenting the club with his dramatic library and

Commander Res at Louisville. LOUISVILLE, Kv., April 30.-Gen. John P. Rea, of Minneapolis, commander of the Grand Army, arrived here to-day, and was tendered a reception at Masonic Temple to-night by the posts of this city. Jeffersonville and New Albany. About 500 were present, and several enthusiastic speeches were made. General Rea's visit is in the interest of the organization.

Don't Wait

Until your hair becomes dry, thin, and gray before giving the attention needed to preserve its beauty and vitality. Keep on your toilet-table a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor-the only dressing you require for the hair-and use a little, daily, to preserve the natural color and prevent baldness.

Thomas Munday, Sharon Grove, Ky., writes: "Several months ago my hair commenced falling out, and in a few weeks my head was almost bald. I tried many remedies, but they did no good. I finally bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, after using only a part of the contents, my head was covered with a heavy growth of hair. I recommend your preparation as the best hairrestorer in the world."

"My hair was faded and dry," writes Mabel C. Hardy, of Delavan, Ill.; "but after using a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor it became black and glossy."

Ayer's Hair Vigor, Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

Pimples and Blotches,

So disfiguring to the face, forehead, and neck, may be entirely removed by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the best and safest Alterative and Blood-Purifier ever discovered.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Bold by Druggists; 31; six bottles for \$4.